FAR EAST MOTORS
26 Nathan Road, Kowloon
Distributors for
CADILLIAC CARS
and
CHEVROLET CARS
and
TRUCKS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Library, Supreme Court

Dine
At the
P. G.
For
Reservations Tel: 27880

VOL. I NO. 27 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1946. Price 20 Cents

WORLD DISARMAMENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY MOLTOV

OUTLAW ATOMIC WARFARE APPEAL

WARNING AGAINST THE ELIMINATION OF VETO

NEW YORK, OCT. 29.—THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, M. VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, TO-DAY CALLED FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT AND THE OUTLAWING OF ATOMIC WARFARE IN THE MAJOR STATEMENT ON RUSSIAN POLICY BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"It is already time for universal disarmament," said M. Molotov, and urged that the General Assembly recommend that the Security Council find a means for general disarmament and that all United Nations governments should co-operate in disarmament.

M. Molotov accused elements in the United States and Britain of wishing to undermine the United Nations with a campaign to force revision of the veto rule. He warned that elimination of the veto power would mean the complete collapse of the United Nations.

He bitterly attacked the former British Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, and other "imperialistic interests" both in the United States and in Britain.

M Molotov said members of the Security Council had shirked responsibility in not taking action against Franco, but on the other hand had made a great mistake in not removing the Persian question from the agenda after both parties to the dispute had asked that this be done.

He renewed condemnation of the presence of British troops in Greece and renewed the Russian demand for an accounting of Allied forces in non-enemy countries.

Information Wanted

"Every member of the United Nations should furnish information about naval and military bases in friendly countries, as well as the number and location of forces," M. Molotov said. He declared that Russia was ready to co-operate with complete information on Russian troop dispositions and demanded to know why other nations should refuse to do likewise. He added that Russia could see no reason for hiding such information.

UNO Warned

The Minister warned that the United Nations must not repeat the mistakes of the League of Nations which, he said, had no way of handling serious problems. He said the little nations' drive to revise the veto rule was a campaign against the unity of the great Powers and he labelled the rebellion among little nations as a reactionary campaign aimed directly at the Soviet Union. He said advocates of Charter revision were trying to shake the foundations of the United Nations and to clear the way for countries sharing their principles.

He accused some advocates of atomic diplomacy of trying to dominate other countries. He said if it were not for these atomic diplomats, the way would be clear for peaceful co-operation among the United Nations.

Referring to Stalin's answers to questions by Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, M. Molotov said Stalin had just made the position of the Soviet Union clear—that the secret atom bomb would not always be secret and that the atom bomb could not resolve the outcome of war.

Atomic Energy

The Baruch plan for control of atomic energy, submitted by the United States, was described by Molotov as egotistic and he charged that it was designed to maintain a monopoly on atomic energy.

The Soviet representative warned that the atom bomb could be developed by other nations too.

People such as Mr Churchill, declared M Molotov, believed only in methods of force and domination. He added that co-operation was becoming increasingly difficult because of the reactionary attitude of such people.

The Soviet Minister said it was impossible to believe that the Americans were partners in the plan for domination and expressed confidence that the Americans wanted real peace.

He said Russia was now rebuilding and her speed and efficiency would show the soundness of the principles on which the Soviet system was founded. He declared that Russia had confidence in her own strength.

The first speaker to-day was Farisel El Khouri, head of the Syrian delegation. He said the Security Council's settlement of the Syria-Lebanon case—the Council last February discussed the presence of British and French troops in the Levant, which were later withdrawn

(Continued on Page 4)

Electricity Cuts In Britain

London, Oct. 29.—Cuts in electricity covering nearly all Britain were imposed to-day as a result of the critical coal shortage and widespread use of electric fires on cold autumn mornings which has affected the working on all sections of electrified Southern Railway network.

The main lines from Southampton, Portsmouth and the South Coast were among others immobilised for about ten minutes due to reduction of power affecting the eletrical signalling system and electrically operated points. According to a Southern Railway spokeman, all trains normally have to stop until the current is restored to full power. The cut which was the biggest of the autumn so far meant that thousands of householders had cold breakfasts, cold-houses, no shaving water and no radio—housewives in some parts of the country being without current for one and a quarter hours.—Reuter.

TRIESTE DOCKERS' STRIKE ENDS

Trieste, Oct. 29 (UP).—The dock workers' strike was broken to-day as 2,700 workers returned to the jobs.

The walk-out yesterday had halted the unloading of nine ships in the city's biggest port. The workers left their jobs in protest against the AMG hiring of refugee labour from Istria.

The strikers returned to their jobs to-day without presenting any formal demands or entering into any negotiations over the 30 refugee workers whose employment was the cause of the strike.

ARMED GUARDS PREVENT MEXICAN PLANE FROM TAKING OFF

Mexico City, Oct. 29.—Armed guards to-day prevented an aircraft of the Mexican-owned airline, Aerovias Braniff, from taking off.

This followed an order from the Ministry of Communications suspending the company's flights in Mexico on the ground that the Compania Mexicana Aviacion, Pan-American Airways subsidiary, was already adequately serving the Braniff routes.

The Vice-President of Braniff declared to-day that this was a Pan-American attempt to retain control of Mexico's air and added that an injunction had been obtained, giving temporary permission to resume flights. He further said that the case "will be fought as far as the Supreme Court if a permanent operating permit is not given."—Reuter.

CALL IN UNO

ARCULLI ACQUITTED OF FOUR COUNTS

F. M. el Arculli, journalist, was acquitted of four of the seven counts against him under the Defence Regulations at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The four counts concerned the Crown's allegation that Arculli gave information which resulted in the arrest of Dr Tsang Yau-ho, Denis Victor, V. V. Needa and Ho Chi-wing.

Mr A. P. Rajah, for the Defence, successfully submitted, at the conclusion of the Prosecution's case, that there was no evidence indicating that Arculli did give information for the arrest of these four persons.

Sir Henry Blacknall, Chief Justice, before whom the case is being heard, pointed out the only evidence against Arculli in respect of these four charges was that Arculli was present in a room, in which were the Japanese OC of the Eastern Section Gendarmerie, the Gendarme Sergeant and a Japanese interpreter, when the order for the arrest of these men was given by the OC.

The Court adjourned to consider Mr Rajah's submission regarding counts five and seven, which allege that Arculli induced Denis Victor and Ho Chi-wing to divulge information concerning espionage activities.

BRITISH CARGO SHIP FOUNDERS

London, Oct. 29.—Four members of the crew are believed to have lost their lives when a British cargo ship, Stanburn, foundered off the Tunisian coast, it was reported here to-day. The ship was caught in a storm on her way from Algiers to Tunisia to collect a cargo of phosphates.

Signals received at Sfax said that she had sustained serious damage and was sinking. The remainder of the crew were saved.—Reuter.

London Cold Storage Dockmen Strike

London, Oct. 29 (UP).—The strike of London's cold storage dockmen entered the second day to-day and threatened to spread before nightfall to include more than 1,500 workers.

Already 750 men are out and meetings are scheduled for this afternoon to discuss bringing out the rest. Although the meat supply is not yet hit, it is feared the strike will cripple distribution if prolonged.

The strike began yesterday over the fact that one warehouse hired a checker who did not belong to the Transport Union.

Greek Leftists Open Predicted Offensive

Athens, Oct. 29.—Apparently accurate reports from Thessaly appearing in all Athens newspapers to-day indicate that Leftist bands have opened their predicted offensive intended to seize several towns as bases for winter operations.

The villagers of Grevena, in western Macedonia, poured out of church yesterday to give battle to Ypsilantis, Greek ex-school master guerilla chieftain, who attacked the village with 200 heavily armed men, according to reports reaching here to-day.

The villagers drove off the rebels, killing 47 for the loss of six of their own men.

In the same area, Ypsilantis' lieutenant known as "Capt Gogu" was killed by a woman of the village of Khlohiton, who snatched his tommy-gun from him and shot him, the reports said.

The Communist newspaper, Rizovpastis, which can be considered authoritative on this subject, says the Leftists were believed to be making a major attempt to take Grevena as a winter redoubt.

The heaviest fighting yesterday was in the hills north of Grevena where a strong Greek Army force clashed with a band estimated at 1,000 resulting in 47 bandits being killed. An unknown number of soldiers were killed and wounded.

Three hundred guerillas at the village of St Anargiri on the road to Grevena were scattered by armed villagers, leaving 18 dead and 40 wounded. Press reports said the villagers lost three women and two men killed.—United Press and Reuter.

Cabinet Difficulties

Athens, Oct. 29.—Full confidence in the Greek Prime Minister, Constantin Tsaldaris, was expressed to-day by the parliamentary members of the Royalist Populist Party after a three hour meeting, at which the Premier reported on his unsuccessful negotiations for a broader cabinet.

A statement issued afterwards said: "The parliamentary majority will not accept any premier, in a Coalition Cabinet other than our own leader Tsaldaris."

The meeting also approved the future programme of the cabinet which was submitted by M. Tsaldaris to the opposition leaders during negotiations.—Reuter.

Mayor Killed

London, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph's Athens correspondent reported to-day that 47 bandits had been killed in a clash with Greek military forces at the village of Anaygyri, in Western Macedonia, during which Anargyri's Mayor and three inhabitants also were killed.

The bandits were reported to have been led in the Anargyri attack by Captain Ypsilantis.

Thirteen bandits were reported killed in clashes in three other villages in the same region.

World-Wide Reaction To Stalin's Statement

CHURCHILL URGES DISCLOSURE OF ALL MILITARY FORCES

LONDON, Oct. 29. — Mr Winston Churchill, Britain's war-time Premier, to-day replied to Marshal Josef Stalin's statement that Russia has sixty divisions in the West, and declared that his (Churchill's) reference to two hundred Soviet divisions had not been contradicted in the House of Commons. He urged that the "fullest disclosure" of all military forces should be made at the present meeting of the United Nations.

Even the figure given out by the Russians of sixty divisions, Mr Churchill declared, would greatly exceed the British and United States forces in European enemy-occupied territory, and it did not include Rumania nor "heavy" Soviet concentrations in Leningrad and Odessa.

Mr Churchill made no reference to Marshal Stalin's personal remark comparing the ex-British Premier and those who think like him, to "incendiaries of a new war."

From his country home in Westerham, Kent, Mr Churchill said: "I have regard and respect for Premier Stalin and always remember all we went through together, and I also wish to see the Russian people, who fought so bravely for their native land, safe, glorious and happy.

"It was always my desire that when the war was won the Soviet Government should play one of the leading parts in the rebuilding of our shattered world. By the Anglo-Russian treaty made when I was Prime Minister in 1941 we are bound not to interfere in each other's internal affairs or system of society.

Exceeds UK Figure

"Therefore I do not see why we cannot all be friends and help each other and thus advance the whole basic standard of livelihood of the broad masses of people in every land. I am glad to see Premier Stalin's statement about Russian forces in the occupied territories, but even sixty divisions on a war footing would, of course, greatly exceed the British and American forces in enemy occupied territory, in Europe.

"I asked His Majesty's Government whether my estimate of 200 divisions applied to the West and I asked the question in such a form that it could be "yes" or "no".

"Considering the differences between 200 divisions and 60 divisions it ought to have been possible, if I was in error, for a contradiction to be given. None was forthcoming. On the contrary the statement of the Prime Minister and the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs showed only anxiety at the strength of the Soviet mobilised forces. No one would have been more pleased than I to be told that I was misinformed. No one will be more pleased if this proves to be the case.

Facts Must Be Known

"It is clearly most important that the facts should be made known. It is difficult to believe that the Allies occupying together enemy territory recently gained with their blood should not know about the strength of each other's garrisons. One would have thought they would have interchanged and shared this duty between themselves as a matter of course and that there would be reciprocal inspection of forces mobilised in their respective zones.

"We hear a great deal about suspicions. Nothing sweeps away suspicions like facts and I consider it my duty to continue to press for facts. I should add that my information, which of course, is not official information, contemplated a strength of 10,000 men per division. During the last war the American and British divisions sometimes ran as high as 40,000 or 50,000 men and 30,000 would be a fairly good average figure including of course, auxiliary services, corps troops and lines of communication.

"It is not possible to judge the strength of an Army unless not only the number of organised divisions is known but also and at the same time the total ration strength. It seems to me that the clearing up of this matter would be highly beneficial from every point of view and surely the present meetings of the UNO and Security Council should be the occasion for the fullest and fairest disclosure of all military forces that may cause concern to any of those who fought and won."

No Official Comment

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent adds that it is still unlikely that the British Government will comment officially on Mr Churchill's open assumption that the failure of any Government spokesman to deny his assertion that there are 200 Soviet divisions in Eastern Europe implies a sort of confirmation.

An equally important aspect of Generalissimo Stalin's latest statement is its bearing on the discussions about Germany due to take place at the New York meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers on November 20, the correspondent adds.

In theory the Foreign Ministers appear to be able to start with an unusual amount of common ground between them.

Marshal Stalin has indicated that, like Mr Ernest Bevin and Mr James Byrnes, he believes that the economic unity out of the unfulfilled provisions of Potsdam must be re-introduced in Germany though he considers political unity is "equally necessary."

The Soviet emphasis on the need for political unity in Germany is not new, though Mr Byrnes incurred a certain amount of criticism from Moscow when he made a similar suggestion at Stuttgart on September 6.

Already Emphasised

Marshal Stalin also indicated he believes agreement on the level of German industry, which was reached in March 1946, must be reviewed and revised. This has recently been emphasised by Mr Bevin and Mr Byrnes.

On the face of it there is not much difference between "the creation of some sort of general administration to be placed in the hands of the Germans themselves," which Marshal Stalin would support, and

(Continued on Page 4)

THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE



The Paris Peace Conference in session in the Conference Hall in Luxemburg Palace. Picture shows M Bidault, French Prime Minister, addressing the assembly.

NATIONALISTS LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST CHEFOO

Nanking, Oct. 29. — The Government forces are launching all-out attacks against Chefoo and other strategic points on the Shantung peninsula in one of the most savage battles in recent months as the Communists are reinforcing the garrison across the Gulf of Chili in miscellaneous small craft, according to the Chinese press.

The Communist convoys are said to be escorted by two small Japanese destroyers, and one message spoke of a pitched battle between a Government warship and the destroyers.

The situation in Chefoo is still obscure and there is no confirmation of an earlier report of street fighting in the port.

Meanwhile, Gen Tu Yü-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government armies in Manchuria, has flown to Antung on a visit which is currently believed to be connected with the Nationalist offensive towards Dairen.

Gen Tai Wing-chih, Chief of Staff of the Nationalist branch of the Peiping Executive Headquarters, denied reports published in Shanghai that troops of Gen Tu Li-ming had opened a drive on Dairen.

He said "obviously" this was false since Dairen is jointly controlled by China and Russia.

The Communist and American branches of Executive Headquarters said they had no reports that such a drive had begun. They pointed out that if the Nationalists had opened a drive aimed at Dairen the Executive Headquarters field team at Anshan, which is the closest point of such a team to Dairen, would have reported to the Peiping headquarters. They emphasised that no such report had been received.

Pushing southwards along the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, Government troops have by-passed the town of Hsushui, only 15 miles north-west of Communist-besieged Paoting,

(Continued on Page 4)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS DEBATE IN COMMONS

London, Oct. 29.—The important debate on the freedom of the press, in which Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, one of the leading British prosecutors at Nuremberg, and Mr Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, will be the chief speakers, opened in the House of Commons to-day.

Over 100 Labour Members have demanded an official inquiry in the following terms: "Having regard to increasing public concern at the growth of monopolistic tendencies in control of the press and with the object of furthering free expression of opinion through the press and the greatest practicable accuracy in the presentation of news, this House considers that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the finance, control, management and ownership of the press."

As this subject cuts across Party lines and has aroused the widest interest the Government have decided that if this motion was challenged they would leave the issue to be decided by a free vote of the House—which means that the Government would not be bound by Party discipline.

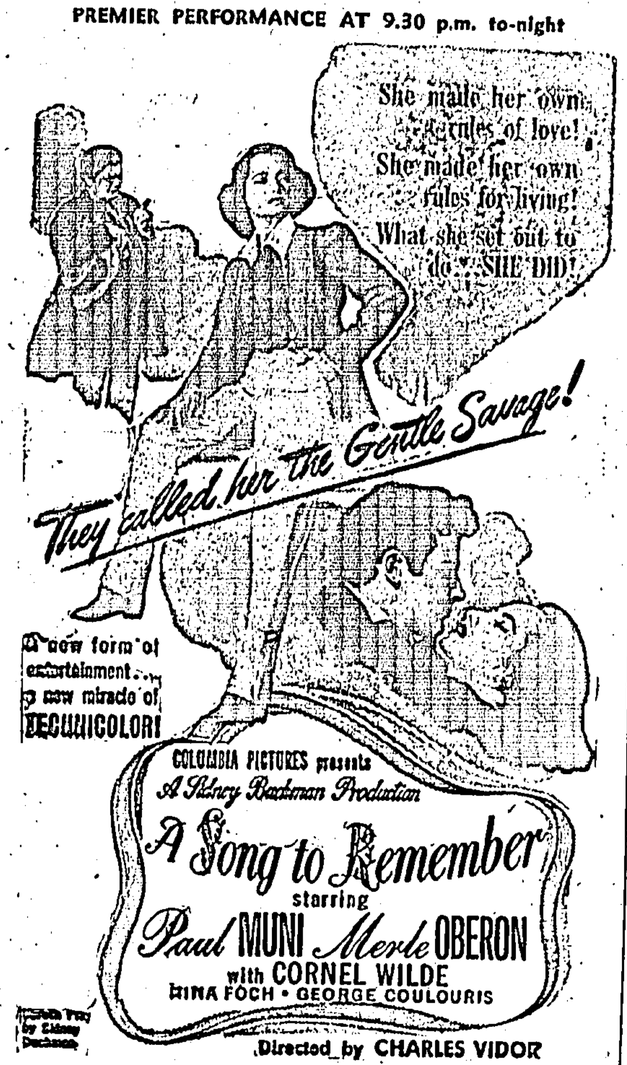
The first speaker, Mr Haydn Davies (Labour), who is a professional journalist, began by saying that the question was not being raised at the behest of Mr Herbert Morrison with the idea of muzzling the press, curtailing its freedom, or because the Government wanted to nationalise the press. He wished to assure the House that the resolution before it was being discussed by branches of the non-political National Union of Journalists before the last general election, so it had nothing to do with the present Government.

Declaring that 23 of the Union's members were Members of Parliament, Mr Davies added: "It is a resolution by journalists because they believe in the freedom of the press. From inside we know more of the

(Continued on Page 4)

LEE THEATRE

PREMIER PERFORMANCE AT 9.30 p.m. to-night



LAST 3 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 p.m.

TIM McCOY

in

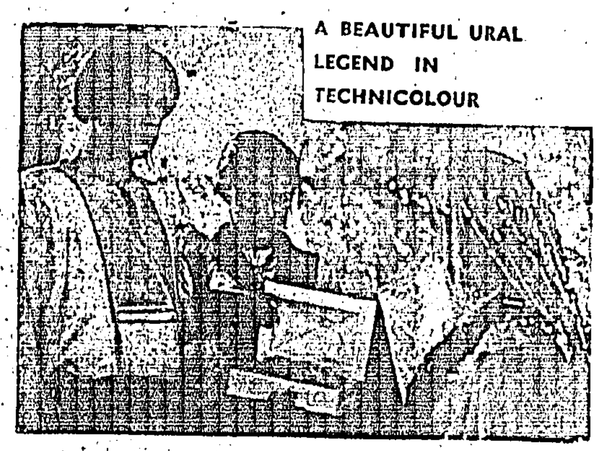
"ACES AND EIGHTS"

CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS TO-DAY

AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

"THE FLOWER OF STONE"



A BEAUTIFUL URAL LEGEND IN TECHNICOLOUR

A MOSFILM CINEMA STUDIOS PICTURE

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



IN

"THE RETURN OF CHANDU"

Next Change! "AND THE ANGELS SING"

JAP LABOUR USED TO LOAD SHIPS IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Oct. 29.—The continued insistence by the 7,000 striking wharf workers for a daily rice ration of approximately twelve times that of an ordinary individual rice ration here has aroused suspicion in the minds of some authorities that certain elements are concerned with the stoppage and do not wish to see the dispute settled.

Rice supply and munition ships are being worked by Japanese labour but work on ordinary merchant ships is described as negligible owing to the lack of winchmen.

The strikers' representatives were informed at this morning's meeting with the harbour authorities that it was useless to continue the negotiations unless this demand was abated and they were advised to make this point clear to the strikers.

The wharf workers' official union still remains aloof from the dispute and the group conducting negotiations on behalf of the strikers consists of a strike committee composed of genuine wharf workers, who are accompanied by non-wharf workers described as "advisers."

It is stated that the advisers do all the talking in the discussions with the harbour authorities.—Reuter.

KOREANS' CLAIM SLIGHT IN JAP ANTI-CRIME DRIVE

Tokyo, Oct. 29 (UP).—SCAP officials are investigating the charge by Koreans residing here that they allegedly were victims of a subtle crime prevention campaign conducted by the Japanese police.

The Japanese police of Ueno area, Tokyo, plastered posters warning the Japanese to beware of thefts when they leave their homes vacant.

The Koreans said the central motif of the poster design is the Yingyang symbol—the national emblem of Korea.

Some Koreans were so bitterly aroused that they were preparing to march to the Ueno police station in protest. The Korean liaison office, however, dissuaded them, pointing out that if violence resulted the blame would immediately fall upon Koreans.

One SCAP officials contended that use of the simulated Yingyang symbol may have been a coincidence without ulterior motive. The design is highly decorative: a circle split into two parts by a curving line. It is also an ancient Chinese symbol.

Occupation officials promised the Koreans the situation would be thoroughly investigated.

Koreans passing the Ueno district have been tearing the posters from walls. Three placards have been turned over to the liaison office. One is in the possession of the United Press.

The lower left hand corner of the poster reads: "Sponsored by the Ueno police station and Ueno Crime Prevention Association."

The four huge Kanji characters in red printed on the right hand side read: "Beware of thefts."

The poster depicts a hairy hand clutching a door and a devil dressed in black brandishing a knife over a quivering Japanese girl. The action takes place within the circle of the Yingyang symbol.

The Present And Future Of Bermuda

(This is the last of a series of three articles on the present conditions and future prospects in Bermuda by William Hardcastle, Reuter's Special Correspondent).

PEOPLE who knew the delightful "uncivilised" Bermuda of the nineteen-thirties complain that the war and the "invasion" of American soldiers and sailors that it brought—left the island with such "evils" of civilisation as motorcars and votes for women.

Motor cars—or rather ten-wheeled lorries—broke on the horrified consciousness of the islanders shortly after Roosevelt and Churchill had settled the famous "destroyer bases" deal. The men who built the huge naval and air bases at either end of the narrow island brought bulldozers, lorries and cars to help them—and an island which before had banned every form of road vehicle above the horse carriage and bicycle had its first taste of modern transportation.

Only this year has a law been passed which allows residents to have cars on the island but strictly controls their size and power.

Passenger cars may not be of more than ten horse power; lorries must conform to certain maximum measurements (which exclude the majority of American types as presently produced); and all other types are banned from the road—or will be by the end of the year.

British Cars

TO the unbiased observer, the motor car, as presently controlled has done little to spoil the island's charm. To the American tourist the little eight and ten horse-power British models have a charm of their own.

The motor car law has many strange points. No family can have more than one new car in every five years (this is aimed at avoiding the creation of a second hand market and flooding the island with "old wrecks"); if a lorry driver sees his wife standing on the road with a puncture on her bicycle he is forbidden to stop to pick her up; if a lorry or motor car sees a horse driven carriage in difficulties he is compelled by law to halt and offer help.

But inoffensive though the little Austin and Morrises are, they are sufficient to menace the livelihood and even the existence of Bermuda's famed carriage drivers. Taxis, operating under strict fare control are offering their services for prices with which the carriage driver cannot possibly compete.

The Taxi Drivers

THE taxi drivers, on the other hand, are equally convinced the fares they are forced to charge are uneconomic and will have to be raised eventually. Nevertheless the carriage is soon likely to remain only as a tourist luxury for the pleasure of the occasional couple who want to take a quiet moonlight drive.

There are few opponents of another war-produced novelty—votes for women—but there are many Bermudians especially the increasingly active Negro population, who are thoroughly and articulately dissatisfied with the island's whole system of franchise.

At present no one is allowed a vote unless he (or she) owns £60 worth of land. There are nine parishes in the island and if anybody owns £60 worth of land in each parish he is entitled to nine votes.

But even if Bermuda now has cars, and votes for women, it still stays calculatingly and charmingly behind what less blessed lands call "the times."

And it expects to keep on keeping behind the times for many years to come, to its own profit and the visitors' pleasure.—Reuter.

JAP GENERALS CHARGED

Tokyo, Oct. 28.—Accused of having awakened prisoners-of-war every 10 minutes during an icy cold Japanese winter and forced them to crawl about in the snow, seven former top Japanese commanders will face the Eighth Army Military Commission at Yokohama soon to answer charges of ill-treatment of POW.

It is alleged that the accused "almost continuously" beat U.S. war prisoners from November 26, 1942 to March 5, 1943, and ordered all prisoners to stand naked in sharp frost for measurement and weighing. —Central News.

PORTUGUESE FILMS

Lisbon, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Portuguese Government has decreed that foreign films may be imported under the condition that Portuguese films are accepted in foreign countries.

The decree forbids the importing of films which have Portuguese dialogue with the exception of those produced in Brazil or under a reciprocal agreement.

A National Film protection Fund, with additional tax on each foreign film, was established by the Government to protect the national cinema.

DEVELOPING MANCHURIA

Mukden, Oct. 28.—Mr Chang Chia-ngau, Economic Affairs Ministry's Special Commissioner in the North-east, informed the British Trade Mission at a welcome reception here to-night that Manchuria would first require industrial machinery and communications equipment before large exportable goods could be produced.

Mr Chang asked for foreign aid to rehabilitate war-torn Manchuria which, according to him, was the richest natural resources area in China. Apart from mass production of soya beans, Mr Chang said, Manchuria possessed considerable deposits of magnesium which were urgently required by almost every country in the world.—Central News.

U.S. ESPIONAGE TRIAL

Warsaw, Oct. 29. (UP).—A Foreign Office spokesman announced to-day that the espionage trial of the United States Embassy translator, Mrs Irena Dmoschowska, will open on Monday, November 4, in the regional military court.

The Embassy announced that a United States State Department observer will attend the trial.

Ehrhardt Bureau Activities

Shanghai, Oct. 29 (UP).—Three former employees of the German Information Bureau in Shanghai testified to-day that Baron Jesco von Puttkamer and Alfred Romain, former members of the German Information Bureau in New York, continued preparation of anti-Allied propaganda leaflets for the Japanese long after the German surrender.

A Chinese employee of a printing firm, testifying before the U.S. military tribunal trying alleged members of the Nazi Ehrhardt Bureau for war crimes, told how Romain came to the office in June, 1945, and ordered to be printed leaflets urging United States soldiers to quit the war. The leaflets were signed "Veterans of Foreign Wars, 39th Street, Kansas City, Mo."

He said Romain ordered the leaflets to be delivered direct to the Japanese Army headquarters for air-dropping.

LONDON STOCKS

Sharp Recovery of Gold Mining Shares

ONLY ROUTINE TRADING

London, Oct. 28.—The Stock Exchange passed a very quiet day. The recent flurry resulting from the selling of local loans and subsequent switching operations has been largely completed and the markets have now returned to more normal conditions.

There was nothing in the week-end news to provide a stimulus for any new business and to-day's trading was largely a matter of routine.

Gilt-edgeds were distinctly quieter and were 1/16 lower where altered.

Kaffirs were very subdued for the greater part of the day following Friday's statement by the President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, where he underlined heavily the difficulties confronting the gold mining industry. Towards the close, however, unconfirmed reports that the South African Minister of Finance was calling a meeting with representatives of the gold mining industry led to a sharp recovery in prices and the awakening of professional interest.

Industrials were quiet throughout the day and movement was seldom more than a few pence either way with the exception of nationalisation stocks and breweries—the latter showed appreciable movements on the day.

Home rails recorded little change and Argentine rails were also quiet apart from a revival of interest in debenture stocks. The foreign market was idle.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, Oct. 28.—Wall Street drifted down in dull dealings to-day, with declines reaching as much as three points. Some resistant spots persisted, but numerous earlier supported gold minings joined the major trend after the lack of substantiation of the report that the price of gold would be advanced.

Besides the adverse effect on the market by the C.I.O. President's assertion that the steel industry can afford a "healthy wage rise," steels further reflected the small decline in operations and continued difficulty of accumulating scrap.

The second round of wage demands is already under way in various industries and offset the favourable expectations with regard to the elections, so far as the immediate trend is concerned.—Reuter.

Dow Jones averages were:
20 Rails 47.09; 30 Industrials 166.04; Utilities 34.43; Bonds 102.57; Dow Jones Commodity Index 116.35.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Oct. 29 (UP).—Emperor Hirohito, attending a meeting of the Privy Council to-day, approved the new constitution—the last legal procedure necessary for its promulgation on November 3.

Chiang Confers With Third Party Leaders

Nanking, Oct. 29 (UP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek this morning received the third party leaders in two groups, each meeting lasting almost an hour and presumably discussing the most important of the deadlocked issues in the current informal peace talks.

Speculation was rife this evening as the Third party leaders are submitting their revised mediation proposal to the Government, the Communists and Gen Marshall. While the third party delegates declined to divulge the nature of the revision, pro-Government sources claimed the third parties have acceded to the Communist demand on the topic of local administrations. The Communists are known to be seeking recognition for the so-called popularly elected liberated area administrations, both in Manchuria and in China Proper.

The pro-Government sources said if the mediation proposal regarding this point was revised in favour of the Communists the Government negotiators would find it difficult to accept.

The Government negotiators were reported to be prodding the third party leaders to secure a Communist promise to participate in the National Assembly.

The sources also indicated that the Government was also prepared to give some more concessions, militarily and politically, if the Communists take part in the Assembly.

Gen Chan Chun Returning

Washington, Oct. 29 (UP).—Gen Chang Chun, Governor of Szechuan Province and a member of the Chinese Government Commission seeking a solution to differences between political factions, to-day paid a farewell call on President Truman. He was accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr Wellington Koo, who came here from New York for the occasion.

Gen Chang is leaving this afternoon for San Francisco, where he will take a plane for China. He said he came to the United States six weeks ago for medical attention and had hoped, after receiving it, that he could spend a while in the United States and tour part of it.

He said he received a message from the Chinese Government, however, asking him to return promptly to Nanking, which he was doing. He added that his visit to President Truman was purely a courtesy call and nothing important was discussed.

Dr Koo is returning to New York.

BRITAIN MUST BUY FOOD IN U.S. OPEN MARKET

London, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Minister of Food, Mr John Strachey, said at a press conference to-day that the Washington announcement that foreign countries would have to buy American food on the open market rather than through the Department of Agriculture was bad news for Britain but "we are not unprepared."

Britain anticipates that in the open market prices will be higher and it was unwelcome only in that sense, said Mr Strachey.

URANIUM MINED IN SOVIET ZONE

Berlin, Oct. 29 (UP).—A high ranking German official of the Soviet zonal administration told the United Press to-day that only about 50 persons are working in Germany's only productive uranium mine at Schnnebrog.

The mine is being operated by the Russian army as part of the mining now effective throughout the Soviet zone, he added.

Official records show this mine to be not too productive throughout the many years it has been operated, the official said.

American intelligence officers today refused to comment or speculate on reports that the Russians are mining uranium in the Schnnebrog region near the Czecho-Slovakian border.

STOLEN BOOKS

China Demands Return From Japan

Shanghai, Oct. 28.—The return of ancient literary works and treasures seized, stolen or purchased by the Japanese as far back as the first Sino-Japanese war of 1884 is being demanded by influential Chinese cultural circles as compensation for what is described as the "immeasurable loss of Chinese relics" suffered by China in her eight-year war of resistance.

According to Professor Ho Changchun, head of the History Department of the National Central University—the Oriental Cultural Research Institute in Japan alone has a collection of nearly 130,000 Chinese classics acquired in various ways.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 28.—British-French trade talks which were recently suspended in Paris were resumed today. These talks will chiefly concern arrangements for French imports of British machinery and chemicals and for British imports of French iron ore and potash—Central News.

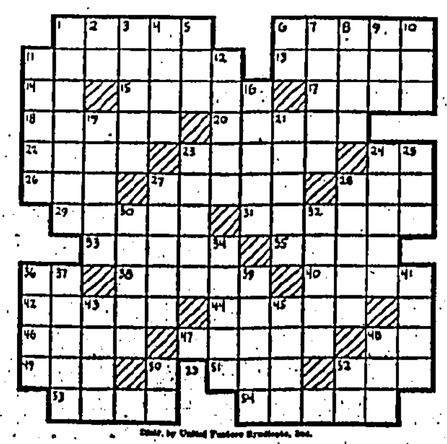
Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



ACROSS
1—Mad
6—Low variety of tree
11—Stuck in mud
12—Extra
14—Forward!
15—Kind of trap shooting
17—Was in debt to
18—Utah's state flower (pl.)
20—City in Italy
22—Large white bird
23—Danger
24—Cry of triumph
26—Affirmative
27—Signs
28—Glimpse
29—Take exception
31—Arts
33—Fathered
35—Break
36—Senior (abbr.)
38—Burdened
40—Essential part
42—Jury list
44—Half-wit
45—The birds
47—Grave
48—Postscript (abbr.)
49—Revolution (abbr.)
51—Clear profit
52—Water bird
53—Cozy retreat
54—Founder of the USSR

DOWN
1—Refreshed
2—Part of "to be"
3—Animal on nickel
4—Annoys
5—River in England
6—Like
7—Damage
8—Rock
9—Sooner than
10—Theodore
11—Officious
12—Discourage
16—Owners of the Dardanelles
19—Noxious fumes
21—Paris
22—Yielded
24—Aids
25—Roman bronze
27—Painting on wall
28—Murdered
30—Measures of distance
32—Block of iron
34—Evil spirit
35—Box
37—Large black bird
39—Book of fiction
41—Job
43—Glacial snow
45—Network
46—Lowest form of humor
50—Toward
52—Sloth of South America



Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The purposeless retention of a trump cost-to-day's declarer a great many points!

South, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ Q 4 3
♥ Q 5 2
♦ K J 3 2
♣ A 7 5

WEST
♠ K Q 10 9 8 6 2
♥ —
♦ 10 7
♣ J 9 8 2

EAST
♠ 7 5
♥ 10 9 7
♦ A Q 9 8 6 4
♣ 10 4

SOUTH
♠ A
♥ A K J 8 6 4 3
♦ 5
♣ K Q 6 3

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 heart	1 spade	1 N. T.	3 diamonds
6 hearts	Pass	Pass	Pass

West might have made matters more difficult for the enemy if he had tried the shutout overcall of three spades—a stretch, but justified under the vulnerability conditions. As the bidding actually went, South's leap to six hearts was entirely logical—even perhaps conservative.

West opened the diamond ten, and East captured dummy's jack. East thought for a moment about returning a diamond, but it was almost inconceivable that it was West who had the singleton, so East shifted to a spade. Declarer's blank ace won, and he then ran off six trump tricks, keeping one trump for some purpose that must remain obscure.

West had been forced to discard a great many times, but he retained a firm grasp on his original four clubs and the long spade king. Now, obviously committing himself to a 3-3 break of clubs, declarer led to the ace, back to the king, and hopefully laid down the club queen. No "luck"! West's club jack won the setting trick.

There was no possible reason for South to hold the last trump but a very excellent reason for cashing it. Laying down that card would have squeezed West to the proverbial pulp! (As a matter of fact, it would have effected a double squeeze — neither defender could have guarded clubs.)! If West gave up the spade king, the queen would be rather easy to cash; if West let go a club, South's four clubs would be good.

NANCY Complete Equipment

By Ernie Bushmiller



Portuguese Would Like Change Of Regime

London, Oct. 28 (UP).—Travellers from Portugal said to-day that the growing sentiment against the existing government has gripped all classes of society and estimated that at least 80 per cent of the people would like to see a change in regime.

They added, however, that so long as Premier Salazar is backed by the Army and police, opposition, no matter how large, must remain impotent.

The Opposition party, which is theoretically legalised, is called Movimento de Unidade Democratica and nicknamed Mud. It includes university professors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, newsmen, businessmen, workers and students. The travellers said they far surpassed in numbers supporters of the current regime.

So far MUD has confined itself to issuance of newspapers, circulars and manifestos some of which allegedly have been sent to President Carmona. MUD began as a legal organisation before the general elections in November, 1945.

Shortly after the elections the Government refused to continue recognition of the Party's legality, the travellers said, although under the constitution political freedom is guaranteed. Censorship has been reimposed and public meetings are prohibited.

MUD continued to organise, however, and now has units or cells in all the districts of the country. It reportedly plans to assume control of Portugal in future and with that end in view has knit tight an organisation which is constantly expanding.

When the Army decided recently to continue its support of the regime MUD lost its only chance to assume power in the immediate future, the travellers said.

The strong farmer support for MUD stems partly from antagonism from the corporate economic system whereby the entire output of some farms is taken by the Government and farmer's food rationed back to them. This system applies to olive oil, maize, wheat and rice. The gremio or corporate system also pervades small industries and has established an all-embracing bureaucracy.

Farmers have threatened to stop production unless the corporate system is abolished, it was reported.

Siam-Burma Death Railway Trial

Singapore, Oct. 29.—The condition of prisoners-of-war on the Burma-Siam railway, built by the Japanese during the war, reminded him of the stories he had read about the building of the pyramids or of the galley slaves of the Mediterranean, Mr J. Gale, a Singapore lawyer, told the War Crimes Court here to-day.

He was giving evidence at the trial of Lt-Gen Ishida, who commanded the work at the railway, and four of his officers.

"There was complete disregard for human life as long as the job was done," Mr Gale said.

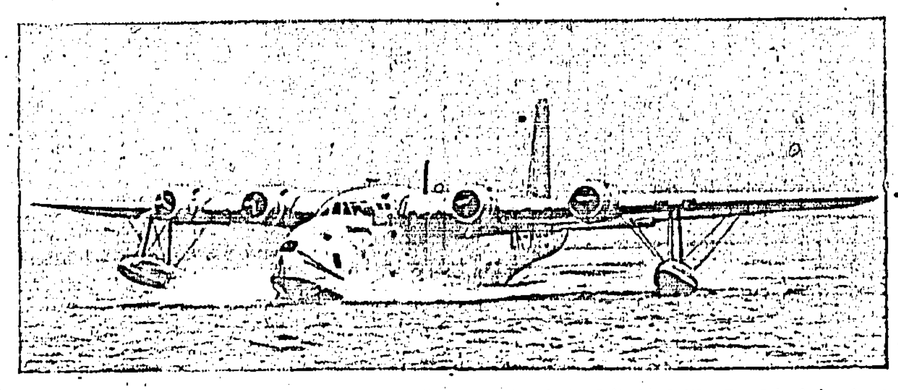
"There was one guard who said that he had never kicked anybody with his boots, because he was a Christian."

Mr Gale added that owing to bends and gradients, speed on the railway did not exceed eight miles per hour. —Reuter.

RESEARCH IN CHINA

Shanghai, Oct. 28 (UP).—Prof Li Shu-hua of Academia Sinica disclosed to-day that the Academia is buying a US$250,000 cyclotron to start atomic energy research.

ALL METAL FLYING BOAT LAUNCHED AT BELFAST



The flying boat "Tasman" launched recently, was the first of its kind (the Sandringham class) ordered by Tasman Empire Airways.
Photo shows the "Tasman" just after the launching.

Growing Popularity Of The Theatre

SINCE I was in England last, I notice a marked change in the world of entertainment. Most theatres and concerts begin at six-thirty or seven o'clock, and finish not later than nine-thirty.

This means that the West End of London, which was a blaze of light with crowds of people milling round theatreland until midnight at least, is now as quiet as a country village by ten-thirty.

Present trends in Britain's world of entertainment are noted by the well-known Australian singer, Dorothy Helmrich, who, in referring to the work of the Arts Council in an article in "London Calling" emphasises the fact that, 'what could only be enjoyed by the well-to-do in past days is now available to the masses, if they want it.'

This is a very interesting change. It was brought about in the first place, of course, by air raids, which made it advisable for people to be home early. I have spoken to several people in the theatre world about this early closing, and they seem to think it has come to stay, because it is so much more convenient for people to go straight from their jobs to a show or concert.

Another new feature of night life in London is the absence of long frocks; it is rarely that one sees a woman 'dressed' for an entertainment. The old glitter and glamour, for the time being, have gone—perhaps for ever. Who knows? It is impossible for a nation to pass through such an experience as these war years brought with them and not to have found new values.

Speaking of new values, the most gladdening experience is to go to a concert and see the 'new' audience—so many young people filled with enthusiasm, eagerly drinking in music and drama, poetry readings, and art exhibitions. It is wonderful. Just imagine having upwards of thirty theatres to choose from, and, for musical people, orchestral concerts all over the place, with famous conductors on every hand; in addition to all this, recitals of every kind of music by the world's finest artists.

Learning To Love The Theatre

THIS does not apply only to London. The Arts Council has taken cultural things to people all over Britain. In Bristol, for instance, I saw three different plays by three different companies during one weekend. The Old Vic's second company is installed for the season at the lovely old Theatre Royal—a perfect gem of a playhouse, the oldest in the realm, and rescued from destruction by the Arts Council. In Bristol, as in London, I found a new audience. Here were people learning to love the theatre.

I went from Bristol to visit the British Council House at Stratford-on-Avon, and had a most interesting time there; it is truly international. There were visitors from Holland, Poland, France, China, and Australia, with players from the Memorial Theatre dropping in for lunch. Sir Barry Jackson came, too. He was directing the Shakespeare Festival Company.

Back in London, another pre-war activity that has come to life again is the open-air theatre in Regent's Park—and a season of Shakespearean plays was running merrily there.

Benjamin Britten's New Opera

GREAT excitement was to be found at Glyndebourne Opera House, because of the first performance of Benjamin Britten's new opera The Rape of Lucretia. This opera is quite unique in so far as it has only eight soloists, no chorus, and twelve solo instruments in the orchestra. Benjamin Britten has succeeded in capturing the imagination and interest of all opera lovers since the performance of his extraordinarily successful opera Peter Grimes.

Glyndebourne, as you probably know, is a charming village in Sussex where John Christie has his very beautiful home. A few years before the war, he had the brilliant idea of building the perfect Mozart Opera House in this glorious country setting. He has certainly achieved his ideal, for Glyndebourne now stands for perfection in production and performance. It costs a great deal of money and is one of the best technically equipped opera houses in Europe. Of course, it is an expensive pleasure; in order to enjoy the opera you have to set aside an afternoon and evening, taking a train at three or four o'clock to Lewes and proceeding thence by car for another five miles. The performance begins round about six. There is a break of two hours for dinner, and you arrive back in London at midnight. This idea of the break for dinner is following the tradition of the opera houses in Germany.

"The Bartered Bride" Authentic Flavour

AT the invitation of Clive Carey, the Director of Sadler's Wells, I went to the closing night of the Opera Season there, and I saw The Bartered Bride. The standard was extraordinarily good. They had the assistance of a Czech producer visiting England; consequently the dressing, ballet and scenery all carried an authentic flavour.

It is quite impossible in a few minutes' talk to deal adequately with the cultural life that is going on all over Britain, but old favourites were back again, including Elisabeth Schumann, Schnabel, Menuhin, Elman, to mention only a few, with Jeanette MacDonald and Grace Moore from filmland giving recitals in the Albert Hall.

I recently returned from a tour in the North, which included Edinburgh and Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool. In each of these cities I concentrated on the Repertory Theatres. The thing of most interest during this tour was my visit to the Citizens' Theatre in the Gorbals district of Glasgow. This movement was started by the famous Scottish playwright, James Bridie, to encourage Scottish writers and also to bring the theatre within the reach of Mr Everyman. Already, this season, six new plays by Scottish writers have been produced.

The Repertory Movement all over Britain is very active and healthy, and the Arts Council is doing a marvellous job in subsidising and helping in every way the development of these theatres. In addition to the Old Vic Repertory Company in Bristol, there is another in Liverpool.

The extent and range of cultural life in Britain have been so expanded that what could only be enjoyed by the well-to-do in past days is now available to the masses, if they want it. This state of affairs is largely due to the work of the Arts Council—which, as you know, receives a grant of £300,000 from the Treasury, to make it all possible.

ARREST IN VIENNA

Vienna, Oct. 29.—The Soviet authorities announced to-day that they had arrested Dr Franz Baier, Security Director for Lower Austria, on a charge of issuing an order conflicting with the instructions of the Allied Control Council and regulations of the Soviet occupation authorities.

Dr Bair is accused of having issued an order forbidding public demonstrations throughout Lower Austria.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Oct. 29 (UP).—SCAP has requested the Bocki Cho—the Japanese Government's official Board of Trade—to manufacture 2,160,000 yards of woollen worsted fabrics for export to Far Eastern markets.

The materials will first be produced specifically for export, the previous exports having been from existing stocks.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

EARL HAIG'S FUND
HONGKONG.

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the war Disabled. The need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to so deserving a cause cheques should be made payable to "Remembrance Day Fund" and sent to Messrs Percy Smith & Co., Windsor House, Hongkong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

Sudan-Egyptian Unity Agreement Reported

Cairo, Oct. 29 (UP).—Britain and Egypt have agreed on unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown providing the present system of Anglo-Egyptian government continues until such time as the Sudanese are ready to determine their own future, according to sources close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Top-ranking sources believed this information would bridge the gap created by the Egyptian press incomplete reports and Prime Minister Attlee's House of Commons declaration. The sources pointed out that both Mr Attlee's and the Egyptian press reports were true but incomplete and that the misunderstanding arose because of the missing lines.

The text of the allegedly complete draft of the section of the agreement dealing with the disputed question of the Sudan follows: "The two parties (Britain and Egypt) have agreed on unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown on condition that the present system, based on the agreement of 1899 and the treaty of 1936 between Egypt and Britain, should continue for a defined period until such time as the Sudanese are ready for self-determination."

Reporters and circles in touch with Premier Sidky Pasha wormed from him a hint that Britain has agreed in principle to unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown but did not get a full picture of the proposed agreement. This confirmed Mr Attlee's statement which, however, did not clear up the misunderstanding because the British Premier refrained from giving details.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ibrahim Abul Hadi Pasha, told Egyptian reporters last night that the meetings in London had been merely talks and not negotiations.

Premier Sidky's communique after his arrival in Cairo said he had returned from London carrying a new formula which he planned to submit to the Egyptian delegation.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

London, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Government of India does not intend annexing the North-west Frontier tribal territories when India achieves independence, Pandit Nehru, declared in the Legislative Assembly this morning. He also intimated that the Government would appoint Indian governor for the provinces.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 20th Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of Lane, Crawford, Limited will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, 1st floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 14th November, 1946, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and statements of account for the periods, 1st March, 1941, to 31st December, 1941, 1st January, 1942, to 31st August, 1945, and from 1st September, 1945, to 30th April, 1946, and to re-elect a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board.

A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.

Hong Kong, 30th Oct. 1946.

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.,
4th Floor, Hong Kong.

NOTICE

Advertisers requiring space in "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to submit copy not later than 5 p.m. on the day preceding publication.

CAIRO COURT-MARTIAL

Cairo, Oct. 29.—The court-martial said to be unique in British military history entered its second day here to-day when proceedings against Lt Kenneth Gourlay, RAOC were resumed.

Gourlay, is alleged to have published defamatory matter concerning the Sixth Airborne Division and the Chief Secretary and members of the Government and administration of Palestine, contained in a letter to the Army wall newspaper, Citadel Courier, of Cairo.

IDLE SHIPS AT OSAKA

Tokyo, Oct. 29.—A total of 80 idle ships are crowding Osaka harbour owing to the shortage of coal and lack of profitable freight, according to a dispatch reaching here to-day.—Central News.

For the defence, it was stated that the paper had asked for suggestions for a solution of the Palestine problem and that the article "had received the sanction of headquarters."—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY — KINGS — At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



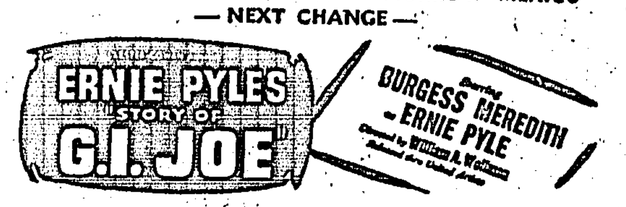
• Also LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS •

NEXT CHANGE — "WHITE SAVAGE" In Technicolor

SHOWING TO-DAY — QUEEN'S — At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



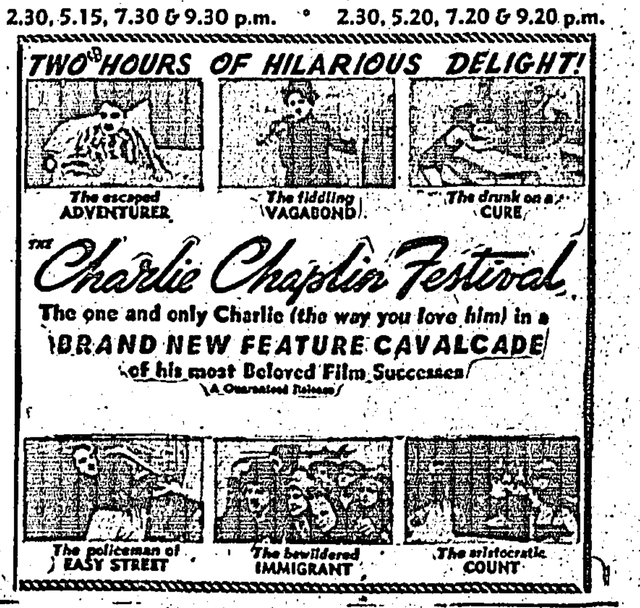
Added: MARCH OF TIME: "TO-MORROW MEXICO"
— NEXT CHANGE —



ORIENTAL & MAJESTIC

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW SIMULTANEOUSLY

2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. • 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW — CATHAY, WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI — At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MARGARET LOCKWOOD STEWART GRANGER
IN
"LOVE STORY"
— NEXT CHANGE —
MARIA MONTEZ & JOHN HALL • SABU
"COBRA WOMAN"
IN TECHNICOLOR

GIFT PARCELS

FOR YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME

We offer you a selection of eight different food parcels containing an assortment of the following items.—

TINNED MEATS, FISH, FRUITS, JAM, CHEESE, ETC.

These parcels are packed in readiness for mailing and the contents are as approved by The Postal Authorities.

For Full Particulars Apply to Our
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SHIPPING NEWS

Cruiser: Bermuda, A1.
Destroyer: Penn, AFD; Cossack, South Wall Tidal Basin; Comet, South Wall on Cossack.
Escort Vessel: Opossum, Aberdeen Dry Dock.
Submarine Depot Ship: Adamant, Dry Dock.
Submarine: Talent, Astute, on Bermuda; Tally-Ho, Taikoo.
TU 70.2.6: Neches (AO 47), A4; YP 340, on Neches; Georges (DE 697), B15.
Chinese Frigate: Fu Po, on Serbol.
Chinese LST: Wan Ding, Causeway Bay.

Administered by Commodore—In Commission
Depot Ship: Tamar (afloat), West Arm.
V&S: Fort Constantine, A14.
Store Ship: Fort Rosalie, Oil Fuel Jetty; Fort Sandusky, 18; Fort Providence, 17.
A&S: Fort Langley, E2.
Ships run by or for Sea Transport Officer: Kashima, Taikoo.
Oilers: Celerol, Empire Damsel, Rapidol, Birchol, Yaumati, Anchorage; Empire Garden M5; Serbol, on Tamar; War Sudra, B25.
Boom Defence Vessels Baronia, Boom Defence Depot Kowloon; Barmond, Mackie's.
Salvage Vessel: King Salvor, North Arm, Tidal Basin.
Lifting Craft: 25, 26, Mackie's; 50, KCR Jetty.
Crane Ship: Shoishu Maru, Mackie's.
Rescue Tugs: Encore, Tidal Basin, Enticer, East Arm.
HMDL: 1106, 1107, 1103, Kowloon Camber; 1100, Aberdeen.
Tugs: Rockpidgeon, Rockglen, Rockland, Tidal Basin.
Ships in Maintenance and Reserve
LCT (L)'s: 11, 123, 163, 172, Kowloon Camber.
LCT: 1151, 913, 1150, 1160, 1195, 1241, Kowloon Camber.
NSC: 100, Aberdeen; 110, Wellington Wall.
Boom Defence Vessel: Barbain, Brom Defence Depot Kowloon; Bartizan, Tidal Basin.
HMDL: 1080, 1082, 1098, 1150, Kowloon Camber.
Tug: Rockforest, Rockwing, Rockmount, Kowloon Camber, Outside Wall.

Merchant Ships
Antonia Shumshuipo.
Baita, Yaumati.
Bellerophon, Taikoo Dock.
Benlawers, A10.
Binfield Kowloon Wharf.
Bulimba, Yaumati.
Caltex II, Tsun Wan.
Cerion, Shumshuipo.
Clovis Victory, A11.
Chungking, Kowloon Bay.
Deebank, A9.
Edna, Yaumati.
Empire Fraser, Kowloon Wharf.
Empire Labrador Douglas Wharf.
Erica Moller, Tsun Wan.
Fort Langley, Kowloon Bay.
Fregum, North Point Wharf.
Glenstrae, Taikoo Dock.
Hai Chang, Stonecutters.
Hai Hsia, B19.
Hai Ming, Stonecutters.
Hai Tan, off Yaumati.
Hai Yueh, Kowloon Bay.
Hickory Crest, Mackie's Wharf.
Heyser, Cosmo, Dock.
Hoi Kin, China Merchants Wharf.
Hunan, Taikoo Dock.
Kenilworth, Kowloon Bay.
Kut Sang, A2.
Kwai Sang, B5.
Kweiyang, Taikoo Dock.
Lok Sang, B4.
Lycaon, Taikoo Dock.
Mongolia, Kowloon Wharf.
Mui Hock, B8.
Pakhoi, Taikoo Dock.
Paula, Taikoo Dock.
Period, Yaumati.
Ping Wo, Custodian Wharf.
Poyang, B2.
Sammex, Kowloon Wharf.
Sammont, Kowloon Bay.
Sandviken, B9.
Shantung, Taikoo Dock.
Shengking, Taikoo Dock.
Silver Guava, Kowloon Dock.
Silverstand, Kowloon Dock.
Stanhall, Kowloon Bay.
Szechuen, Taikoo Dock.
Tarta, Taikoo Dock
Walnut Bend, off Taikoo.
Wan Hing, B6.
Wan Hung, B13.
Wo Sang, Custodian Wharf.
Wuchang, Laichikok.
Wusueh, Taikoo Dock.
Yochow, Holt's Wharf.

Sailing To-day
Mui Hock (Chin Seng Hong), for Swatow, Bangkok, p.m., B6.
Clovis Victory (APC), for Shanghai, USA, p.m., A11.
Benlawers (Bank Line), for Straits, UK A10.
Deebank (Bank Line), for Shanghai, A9.
Kwai Sang (Jardine), for Sandakan, 3 p.m., B5.
Sandviken (Cheung On), for Swatow, B9.

Expected Arrivals
October 31
Haleakala, from Manila.
Van der Heist, from Shanghai.
Pronto, from Swatow.
Negara, from Europe, Straits.
Trevethoe, from UK.
November 1
Tjitjalengka, from Batavia, Singapore.
E Sang, from Straits, Saigon.
HMS Hart, from Manila.

Expected Sailings
October 31
Empire Park, for Pakhoi, Haiphong.
Pronto, for Saigon, Singapore.
Masbet, for Macao Haiphong.
Erica Moller, for Swatow, Amoy.
Sammex, for Singapore New York.
Poyang, for Shanghai.
Kut Sang, for Singapore, Calcutta.
Hai Ming, for Swatow, Amoy.
Lycaon, for Shanghai.
Wo Sang, for Bangkok.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. Air mails close at Kowloon PO half an hour earlier than at GPO.

Wednesday, October 30
Pakhoi Haiphong (Empire Park) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland (BOAC) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwan Lui) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4 p.m.

Thursday, October 31
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Pronti) 10 a.m.
Sandakan, Macassar Sourabaya, Batavia (Tjisadane) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Mongolia) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Bangkok (Mui Hock) 10 a.m.
Haiphong (Masbate) noon.
Straits, Calcutta (Kutsang) noon.
Shanghai (Poyang) 2 p.m.
Formosa (Empire Labrador) 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping, (CATC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Amoy, Foochow (CNAC) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.

Friday, November 1
Amoy (Tjitjalengka) 10 a.m.
Manila (Haleakala) 10 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt, Europe (Benlawers) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy (Haiyang) 2 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney, Auckland (Air) 2 p.m.

Mercy Mission Ends In Disaster

Tokyo, Oct. 29. (UP)—A mercy mission ended in disaster on Monday when the injured man was drowned in a Catalina flying boat that went down while attempting to take-off 600 miles at sea east of Japan where its crew flew to take the patient off the Marine Serpent, an Army ship, headed for the United States.

The tragedy occurred when the crew attempted a take-off in the rough sea. The seven Army Air Force crewmen were unable to remove the critically injured man from the sinking plane in the heaving sea.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom of the press than anybody else and for years we have watched this freedom being whittled away.

"We have watched combines buying up independent journals and have seen the honourable profession of journalism degraded by high finance and big business.

"In the past 25 years 47 per cent of the morning papers and a quarter of the evening papers have vanished. Could anyone concerned with the freedom of the press look upon that and be happy?"

Mr Davies claimed that journalists could not do their job fearlessly of presenting news and views as long as they were at the mercy and domination of high finance and a group of newspaper proprietors whose power led them to believe their views were sacrosanct and their politics almost divine.

Five Headings

Mr Davies said he could say exactly what they would like to see a Royal Commission do, under five headings: To inquire into ownership, control and financing of national and provincial newspapers, news agencies and periodicals; the extent to which orders of powerful chains of newspapers was creating a monopoly of newspaper ownership; the ability of independent national and local newspapers and periodicals to withstand increased competition from syndicate companies; the influence of financial and advertising interests on the presentation and suppression of news, and lastly, distortion and suppression of essential facts in home and foreign news.

Mr Michael Foot (Labour), another journalist, said that so far as he knew no member of this Government had ever questioned the right of newspapers to criticise, complain and attack. He said the press lords' theory was that if they attacked Ministers they were upholding the indefensible rights of Englishmen, but if Ministers attacked the press lords they were attempting to introduce totalitarian scheme into Britain. Mr Foot alleged that Lord Kemsley's newspapers distorted news and suppressed evidence and were used as vehicles for expressing political opinions of Lord Kemsley.

Distortion of News

He was not denying Lord Kemsley's right if he wished to distort news. "What I do deny is the right to distort news not only in London but in Aberdeen, Cardiff, Bristol and elsewhere. I think it would be possible to have a law which would prevent Lord Kemsley from having a chain of newspapers in which he could distort news.

Mr Foot said the main purpose of the Commission should be to break up newspaper chains. He asked what would happen to the Manchester Guardian, which many people considered the finest newspaper in the country, if the Manchester Evening News, upon which it was partly dependent, was forced to fight a paper started by a huge combine in Manchester. The Manchester Evening News would probably go down, and if that happened the Guardian would go too.

Mr Foot thought there had been a serious decline in the quality of British journalism in the past 40 years, which he attributed to the decline in the power of editors and encroachment of proprietors. That change, he said, reflected a trend which was not insignificant. Its importance was so great that some papers, including The Times, Manchester Guardian, Yorkshire Post and Economist, had adopted a new system of proprietorship which protected the authority of the editor and prevented possibilities of amalgamation.

Monopolies

Sir Maxwell Fyfe, Conservative, speaking for the Opposition, dealt with monopolies, and said: "How can you really say that the public are really concerned when the remedy is in their hands to buy elsewhere. I submit the use of the word monopoly is abuse of the word in a subject where you have a variety of choice."

He said that neither Mr Davies nor Mr Foot had made any comment that papers were acquired in the open market. The very growth of circulation had made it more difficult for any paper to "doctor" news.

Sir Maxwell did not accept the remark that journalists had become subservient. He believed that if Lord Kemsley, or any other proprietor, were to suggest that news should be "doctored" the run of journalists to-day would not be party to it.

One had to take in the whole production organisation, with subeditors and news room, with news coming in so fast that it would be fantastic to suggest that a newspaper proprietor coould sit in the centre of the web and say "Publish this and don't publish that."

Can Not Be Bribed

Sir Maxwell agreed with what had been said by Mr Ivor Thomas, Colonial Under-Secretary, that, unlike some of their Continental colleagues, British journalists could not be bribed directly. What he put in or left out was dictated entirely by news value, he said.

Sir Maxwell said that an inquiry into a monopoly or restrictive practice was a good thing when a prima facie case had been made out, but no prima facie case had been made out in this instance, or anything within miles of it. To get an inquiry in Britain, it should never be enough merely that certain people were thin-skinned regarding hostile comment. He said that in large areas of the world to-day freedom of the press was unknown and the population were allowed to read only what their governments determined. "The British Press shines forth as an example of freedom and independence," Sir Maxwell added.

Mr Beverley Baxter, Conservative and former editor of the Daily Express, said the very fact of a Royal Commission being set up to investigate the activities of the press was a prima facie vote of censure upon the press and a definite warning that something would be done to it which it would not like.

Publicity Held

Dealing with ownership of the press, Mr Baxter said that Conservative papers were publicly held, but the Daily Herald was in a very odd position with its body owned by a capitalist combine and its soul by the Trade Union Congress.

Speaking about advertising revenue, Mr Baxter said in all his 30 years in Fleet Street, he knew of only one case of an advertiser deliberately trying to affect newspaper policy. The advertiser sent a letter saying: "Unless the Daily Express drops this campaign, we will withdraw all advertising for two years."

Mr Baxter said the Daily Express replied: "Unless you withdraw your letter and apologise we will ban all your advertisements for 25 years."

Mr Baxter commented that they apologised. He added that he believed there was not a newspaper in London that would not take the same attitude.

Another point, he said, was that combines could provide a better foreign service than a single newspaper.

Kemsley Defended

Mr Wilson Harris, Independent Member for Cambridge University, in defence of Lord Kemsley, said Lord Kemsley was a Conservative and owner of Conservative newspapers in London and the provinces. Is it really a crime that he should expect his provincial editors to take the Conservative view as in fact his London editor did? An inquiry, he said, would be futile unless it resulted in legislation—which he thought would be reprehensible in the last degree.

Opposition also came from a Labour Member, Mr Ernest Thurtle, who said he would be sorry if Mr Morrison, because of his apparent terror of the name of Beaverbrook, were to be so scared as to cause this Parliament to go down in history as the "Press Gag Parliament."

(Mr Thurtle was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information during the war.)

Mr Joseph Mallalieu, Labour, thought a Royal Commission should thoroughly investigate the law of civil libel, which, as it stood, was "an absolute menace to every newspaper man, whether proprietor or owner."

Mr W. J. Brown, Independent Member, said the Government wanted this Royal Commission either for direct curtailment of the liberty of the press, or extension of Government control over it.

Mr Herbert Morrison intervening in the debate, said he thought the case for appointment of a Royal Commission had been made out, but that did not commit the Government to action of any sort thereafter.—Reuter.

GOVT OFFENSIVE AGAINST KURDS?

Teheran, Oct. 29 (UP).—Kurdish sources here said today that Persian Government forces began an offensive with tanks and heavy artillery against Kurds in the Sardasht area, and that Ghazi Mohammed, Kurdish Democrat leader, has telegraphed Premier Gavam es Sultaneh asking whether the Persian Government wants war.

The report could not be confirmed.

Another unconfirmed rumour said Pishewari, Azerbaijan Premier, had closed the Azerbaijan-Persian border. The Sardasht area is near the Azerbaijan border.

TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIAL DIFFICULTIES

Tokyo, Oct. 28 (UP).—The cross-examination of a Japanese Army officer to-day at the war crimes trial again proved the apparent futility of trying to make a Japanese witness to give damaging testimony against former Premier Tojo and 26 other leading war criminal suspects.

Under questioning by Tojo's attorney, Dr Ichiro Kyoso, former Col Kazuo Horiba seemed only too willing to describe Japan's "Total War Research Institute" on a level of mental exercises in hypothetical problems. Horiba was one of the principal members of the Institute.

Horiba's attitude evidently irked the President, Sir William Webb, who frequently interjected dry comments, causing such open laughter in Court as to make the Marshal rap sternly with the gavel.

Personally taking over the cross-examination, Sir William told Horiba that it was "hopeless to suggest to the Tribunal that the Total War Research Institute was just a cultural body." He pointed out that the Institute was based on an Imperial ordinance and given assistance by the best minds of Japan.

U.S. OIL RIGHTS IN SAUDI ARABIA

Jerusalem, Oct. 29 (UP).—Reliable sources said to-day that the Arab Higher Committee intends to cable King Ibn Saud, demanding immediate cancellation of American oil rights in Saudi Arabia as a result of President Truman's reply to the monarch which was bannered but uncommented on by the entire Palestine press on Saturday.

It was believed that Arab youth will call a general Arab strike throughout the Holy Land on November 2—anniversary of the Balfour Declaration—to demonstrate their opposition to President Truman's statement.

PUBLISHER SENTENCED

Shanghai, Oct. 28.—King Yung-pai, former publisher of the Ping Pao during the Japanese occupation of the city, was sentenced to two years today for collaboration with the enemy.—Central News.

WORLD DISARMAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

—was an "indication that the Council has possibilities of achieving the goal for which it was established in defending the right of nations, irrespective of the strength of the adverse parties and without discrimination between small and big states.

"This goal can never be attained in full unless force, or the threat of force, is placed beyond the reach of individual pretensions," he said.

Condemning every form of persecution, the Syrian delegate added: "In very exceptional cases, where refugees cannot be repatriated, any settlement proposed should take into account the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the country of their proposed settlement."

Dutch Statement

The Netherlands rejected the veto in principle, the Dutch leader said. "At the same time, we are not blind to the realities of the political situation and the imperfections of the international community," he added.

"We remain determined to oppose abuse and excess from any quarter. We will, however, be found ready to acquiesce for as long as is unavoidable in such special prerogatives for the great Powers as do not seem unreasonable.

"We expect the veto to be used only in cases of real importance and clear necessity."

Dr Van Kleffens urged caution in dealing with the Spanish question for fear of contributing involuntarily to consolidation of the Franco regime and hurting the economic well being of the Spanish people.

Opposition to the veto also came from Bolovia's Dr. Adolfo Costa Durela, who said: "We believe we must consider the veto again and if not abolish it, at least introduce some new arrangement by which it will work better. The existence of privileges is shocking to us who believe in democracy and equality between nations."

Canadian Concern

Mr Stephen St. Laurent (Canada) called on the Security Council and Military Staff Committee to pursue all possible speed in making armed forces available to the Security Council.

"The Government and people of Canada are anxious to know what forces Canada should maintain as our share of putting a world force behind world law," he said. "It would be in the interest of all members of the United Nations to see that the Security Council is equipped and ready to enforce decisions for the maintenance of world peace and also see that serious consideration is given to the reduction of national armaments so that the productive capacity of the world may be used for improving living conditions of all peoples.

"Now is not the time to revise the Charter, but it is the time for the Assembly to make practical recommendations how the Security Council could more effectively discharge its vital functions," the Canadian delegate added.

Gen Carlos Romulo (Philippines) supported the demands for limiting the veto application so that it should not continually obstruct efforts towards a peaceful agreement.

"We have no illusions regarding the practicability at present of establishing absolute voting equality among the nations of the world," he said. "Until we are able to establish a world government based on proportional representation there will be valid argument for the veto. But a compromise between these two positions is not only necessary, but possible," he added.—United Press and Reuter.

U.S. ATOM ENERGY COMMISSION

Washington, Oct. 29. (UP).—The five civilians named yesterday by President Truman took over from the Army to-day the most challenging job confronting the nation—control and development of atomic energy with special orders from President Truman to co-operate fully in seeking United Nations world control of atomic energy.

The commission formally took over three plants which manufacture atomic bombs at Oak Ridge (Tennessee) Hanford (Washington) and Los Alamos (New Mexico).

The chairman, Mr David Lilienthal, is paid a salary of $17,500 a year and the others $15,000 each, and they are barred from holding other jobs.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Cairo, Oct. 29.—A full meeting of the Egyptian treaty delegations has been summoned for Thursday instead of Saturday, because, according to the Arab Independent newspaper Al Mokattam, the conditions necessitate a quick examination of the position. Events here are believed to be moving rapidly to a decision on the proposals which Sidky Pasha brought back from London.

This decision will affect the immediate future of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Independent newspapers to-day supported Sidky Pasha's appeal to the nation to preserve calm at this important moment.

The Opposition press, which splashed Mr Attlee's statement—in which he said no change in the status of the Sudan was contemplated—called on Sidky Pasha to resign and prophesied his early resignation and the fall of the government.

The health of Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier was giving rise to some anxiety among his friends to-night in view of a medical bulletin which advised some days' complete rest.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RIOTING DEATH TOLL

London, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph reported that 38 incidents of communal rioting occurred in Calcutta between last midnight and noon to-day. Twelve bodies were found and there were four stabbings and eight cases of arson.

The dispatch said one police constable was killed and the police opened fire three times to quell incidents.

Wavell To Tour Area

London, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph agency reported from New Delhi to-day that Viceroy Lord Wavell will start a personal tour on Thursday of the districts in East Bengal where communal riots were recently staged.

AUSTRIA AND UNO

Washington, Oct. 29.—The United States will support the application, by Austria for membership of the United Nations on the ground that Austria is a liberated country rather than a former foe of the United States, the State Department announced to-day.

"The United States Government recognises Austria for all purposes, including legal and administrative, as a liberated country, comparable in status to other liberated areas," said the announcement.—Reuter.

LADY CRIPPS' TOUR

Nanking, Oct. 29.—Lady Cripps and her party to-day reached Yenan, the Chinese Communist capital. They were greeted by Gen Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of Eighth Route Army, Madame Mao Tse-tung, wife of the Communist Party chairman, and other senior officials.—Reuter.

GOODWIN WRECK

Deal, Oct. 29 (UP).—Salvagers succeeded in pulling the bow half of the American steamer Helen Modjeska off the Goodwin Sands to-day.

STALIN STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Byrnes' plan to set up a "German national council."

Both would, in effect, be provisional German governments subject to Allied Control Council supervision. On this point both Marshal Stalin and Mr Byrnes have gone a stage further than Mr Bevin who at present is only prepared to hand over the administration to the German authorities on a provincial level.

As a result of the surprising similarities of the Soviet and United States official pronouncements on the subject of Germany, it looks as if, when the Council of Foreign Ministers gets down to the essence of the problem, disagreements are more likely over the choice of personalities to work the new arrangements than over the constitutional machinery.

Basic Difficulty

The basic difficulty about merging Germany is that each of the four occupying Powers is at present able to try out its theories in its own zone. When these are reunited there may be a genuine quadripartite control at the top. But there might be a preponderant influence of one of the powers and it is this state of affairs that the Ministers will be anxious to avoid in New York.

The British press to-day broke out streamer headlines for Stalin's replies. All London's morning editions—except the Times for whose edition the story broke too late—carried the interview on the front page, emphasising Stalin's criticism of Mr Winston Churchill.

Stalin's statement is regarded in London as a death sentence for Britain's effort to restrain Russian use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council and the Foreign Ministers Council.

A Foreign Office spokesman conceded that the British hope of success was based entirely upon voluntary Russian co-operation.

The Baillie questionnaire was the subject of intensive study at the Foreign Office all day, but following lengthy inter-departmental consultations, it was decided to issue no official comment.

The Foreign Office requested a complete transcript from United Press, which was to be transmitted to the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, aboard the Aquitania in mid-Atlantic.

The edge was taken off the story for front page display in the evening editions, but the Star was the first London publication to editorialise. "For Stalin to describe Mr Churchill as 'foremost among the incendiaries of a new war' is to re-echo in British ears the tone and vocabulary of the Nazis," the Star said.

"There is really no need for nations, and especially great Power allies, to talk to one another at the top of their voices. Certainly it is now up to Mr Churchill on his part either to substantiate his House of Commons assertion that the Russians have 200 divisions in Europe on a war footing or to withdraw and accept Stalin's figure of 60."

Hopes Strengthened

The Star found Stalin's comment on Germany encouraging and added: "These comments strengthen our hopes that the coming meeting in New York of the Foreign Ministers' Council will not be abortive. If the Big Four are instructed by their governments to implement the new Stalin line for Germany we shall take big strides towards a final settlement with Germany."

Paris newspapers bannered the interview as did the entire Italian press.

In Palestine the interview was hailed as the "biggest news since V-Day."

A United Press dispatch from Prague said the Foreign Office spokeman said that he hoped Stalin was right and the U. S. State Secretary, Mr James Byrnes, wrong about whether tension was increasing among the great Powers because "Czecho-Slovakia has very great interest in their successful co-operation."

The spokesman said Stalin's comments on Germany indicated the basis for a four-Power agreement was much closer than before which we are glad to see."

Moscow radio, in its first commentary on Stalin's reply to Mr Baillie, said: "Stalin's reply to Alexander Worth and Hugh Baillie express the certainty of the Soviet Government that friendly Anglo-Soviet-American relations can be preserved."

Polish official circles received Stalin's assurance regarding Poland's frontier with profound satisfaction, the Polish Foreign Office spokesman said. He added that the entire Polish nation heard Stalin's statement with relief "especially in view of the recent attacks on Poland's western territory by leading American and British officials."

French Comment

In Paris the Conservative paper, Le Monde, commented editorially: "A rapprochement must be made between the important declarations made by Marshal Stalin to Mr Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, and the news emanating from Berlin concerning American-Soviet conversations going on there."

Censorship forbade publication of the interview in Portugal where Stalin's statements and references to Russia are banned by the authorities.

In the first press comment in Sweden the Oslo Liberal paper, Dagbladet, said: "While in a recent interview Stalin mainly wanted to spread the cloud of mistrust and give international discussions a new start, the main stress now is laid on the formulation of Russian aspirations. The rupture with Churchill is now definite and certainly his policy is watched with more reserve abiding the results of the United Nations Organisation meeting."—Reuter and United Press.

Greman Technicians In French Zone

Paris, Oct. 29.—The British authorities have taken German experts from the French zone and several hundred skilled technicians are now working in France, a spokesman of the French Ministry of Armaments stated to-day.

Deploring the "war of nerves" between the big Powers over such removals, he added that specialists taken by Britain had signed contracts of their own free will.

Technicians in France, he said, were doing work covered by the security regulations and he was unable to say what it was. They were given regular contracts and received the same wages as Frenchmen doing similar work. The Germans were carefully screened before being brought to France. They were more or less segregated from the French general public and were not allowed to bring their families.

The most recent batch of technicians to arrive in France—35 of them—have been assembled at St. Raphael on the Mediterranean coast for a trial period. They were reported to be torpedo experts and if they are found satisfactory they will be dispersed to armament factories throughout France for work on advanced types of equipment.

At present they are in a comfortable hotel and taken to work by car every morning.—Reuter.

N. CHINA FIGHTING

(Continued from Page 1)

capital of Hopeh, said military dispatches received here to-day.

Haushui, itself is now completely surrounded by Government forces.

However, the Communists are still dangerously threatening Paoting. One report to-day disclosed that Communist Gen Ho Lung has arrived in the Paoting area and is personally directing operations against the city. Another message said that more than 10,000 Communist troops are re-grouping to the north-west of Paoting in preparation for renewed attacks.

Late last night the Communist forces north-west of Paoting made an assault on the city but were flung back by the Government garrison units after bitter fighting which lasted three hours.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a Government column spearheading northwards along the Peiping-Hankow Railway towards Paoting has linked up with the Government forces at Tinghsien, 35 miles south-west of Paoting.

Railway circles report to-night that the entire railway stretch between Tinghsien and Shihchiachwang was now completely in Government hands. Railway repair gangs were already on the job putting the line into shape.—Reuter and Central News.

Street Fighting In Chefoo

Shanghai, Oct. 29 (UP).—Unconfirmed Chinese newspaper dispatches to-night claimed that Nationalist forces driving from Mukden and Antung had taken Communist-held Tunghwa, 130 miles north-east of Antung, and Liankiang, 180 miles north-east, while other Nationalist troops were reported to be engaged in heavy fighting in the streets of Chefoo.

Nationalist newspapers in Mukden, meanwhile, are playing up an impending Government offensive on Harbin which was described as inevitable in the event the Nanking peace talks fail.

The Communist situation in Chefoo appeared to be critical with the Nanking Ta Kung Pao reporting that the Communists were preparing to evacuate the city. The paper said all civilians already had been ordered to leave the port for the suburbs while material was being hauled to Chutzeya, midway between Leiyang and Chefoo.

JAP SHIP HITS MINE

Tokyo, Oct. 29.—A 5,000-ton merchant ship struck a stray mine and was disabled eight miles north of Wakamatsu, Kyushu, on October 23. The ship was later towed to port by another Japanese vessel. No casualties were reported.—Central News.

STRIKE POSTPONED

Washington, Oct. 28—The Government has agreed to discuss a new contract with John L. Lewis' Miners' Union.

This action removed the threat of a coal strike on November 1 and postponed until November 20 the possibility of a walk-out by miners.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING

ZBW on 843 kc and from 12.30-1.15, 7.30-8.30, 9.15-11 p.m., also on 9.52 mc.
6.30 Kay Kyser, Pat Kirkwood; 7 Memories of Hawaii, Bing Crosby; 7.15 London Transcription Service, Accent on Rhythm; 7.30 Light orchestral selections; 8 London relay; news; 8.15 We Sing for You, Luigi Ford, Owen Catley; 8.30 Classical requests; 9.30 Light and Shade, musical contrasts; 10 London relay; news; 10.05, Dance music; 10.45 Twilight Melodies; 11 Close down.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I don't think we ought to have a long engagement, dear—if we have inflation, my salary isn't going to look very big to your old man!"

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.